loso-pubescentes; fructiculi permulti, 3 mm. diametro, subovato-subglobosi.

A shrub with stout, striate, brown, shining, lenticillate branches; foliage large and ample, petiole and rachis together 3 dm. long; leaflets 11–17, about 1 inch apart, strongly petiolulate, acuminate, 9–11 cm. long, 3–3.5 cm. wide, oblong-lanceolate, strongly serrate, with about 15 somewhat uneven serratures on each margin, subcoriaceous, subfalcate, upper face a rich, deep green, lower scarcely glaucescent at all, especially on fruiting specimens; panicle in flower broadly pyramidal, 2 dm. high, widest at base, in fruit of the same height, but not exactly as wide; panicle branches tomentulose-pubescent; druplets many, 3 mm. in diameter, subglobose with an inclination to ovate.

Its ally, *Rhus cismontana* Greene, known from western Nebraska and Kansas, is much smaller in all its parts, has 11–13 leaflets, which are 4–6 cm. long, subsessile and glaucescent beneath, and its fruiting panicle is about 9 cm. high.

The plant just described seems to be a native of southeastern Nebraska, as it was collected near Minden, a locality situated somewhat east of the central perpendicular line in the southern part of that state. As types have been used specimens collected in flower on July 8, 1912, and in fruit on Sept. 12, 1912, by Dr. H. Hapeman, and the species name has been conceived with a view of doing honor to him as the discoverer of this remarkably large and magnificent sumach.

The task of differentiating this species from its allies has been facilitated in great part through the valued helpfulness of Dr. Edward L. Greene, who accentuated the essential points in the determination and added to my gratitude by kindly sending me leaflets of *R. cismontana* both fron Kansas and Nebraska.

Leeds, North Dakota.

Notes on Box-Elders.—I.

BY B. F. BUSH.

Having read Dr. Rydberg's treatment of *Negundo*[1] in Rocky Mountain Flora, I wrote at once to Dr. Nieuwland who obligingly

1 Bull. In. Bot. Club. XL. : 2, p. 54-56. Feb. (1913.)

sent me his paper on Box-elders, real and so-called.[1] After having read and compared these two papers, I began a systematic examination of the Box-elders growing about Courtney, Missouri. Some five or six years ago I decided that we had wo, or possibly three, species of *Negundo* here, and was taking the common tree of the river bottom here for *N. Negundo*, and was referring the other with some doubt to *N. Texanum*, a species I was wholly unacquainted with. A large Box-elder is growing in my back yard, which I have known for more than 25 years, and this tree I thought might be the real *N. Negundo*. In rocky woods on the hills around, there is another tree that has densely-velvety twigs, which years ago I referred to *N. Texanum*. Fresh flowering specimens of these two trees were sent to Dr. Rydberg last April, who identified them as *N. Negundo* and *N. interius*, respectively, the latter a tree supposed to inhabit the Rocky Mountain region of Western Nebraska and Western Kansas. As the season advanced and the fruit began to mature, I decided after a careful study of several hundred trees in Jackson County, that these two trees were more properly referred to *N. Nuttalii* and *N. interius*.

I have lately sent good fruiting specimens of these two trees to Dr. Nieuwland, who writes me that they are good specimens of *N. Negundo* and *N. Nuttallii*. As there seems to be some obscurity about these species, I shall give a short examination of the principal characters accorded each, and compare these with those of the trees I now refer to them, that we may the more fully understand them.

Dr. Rydberg in his key to the species of Negundo[2], separates the species into two groups, the first with branches of the season glabrous, or with a few scattered appressed hairs, the second with branches densely-velutinous with short spreading hairs. In the first section he places *N. Negundo* and *N. Nuttallii*, and in the last section *N. interius* and *N. Texanum*.

Dr. Nieuwland agrees with Dr. Rydberg in this distinction so far as *N. Negundo*, *N. Nuttallii* and *N. interius* are concerned, but he does not recognize *N. Texanum* as of specific rank, putting it with *N. Californicum*.[3] Of the four species mentioned above as given by Rydberg in his key, he distinguishes them by the character of the fruit, which in *N. Negundo* and *N. Texanum* is

1 Midland Naturalist, 2:6, p. 129-140. Nov. (1911.)

2 Rydberg, l. c. p. 54.

3 Nieuwland, l. c. p. 139.

"pinched" at the base or distinctly constricted below into a stipe-like base, and in *N. interius* and *N. Nuttallii* not at all constricted below. The two trees I have under observation both have the fruit not at all "pinched" at the base or constricted into a stipe-like here.

Dr. Rydberg and Dr. Nieuwland agree that *N. Nuttallii* has leaflets with tufts of hairs in the axils of the veins, and that *N. Negundo* has leaflets glabrous or nearly so at maturity. The tree I am calling *N. Nuttallii* has these tufts of hairs in the axils of the veins, but the one I take to be *N. interius* has not this character.

Dr. Nieuwland[1] says that in *N. Negundo* the secondary veins and mesophyl of the leaflets are not conspicuous, and the leaves are thin and membranous.[2] The tree I take to be *N. Nuttallii* has the secondary veins and mesophyl of the leaflets conspicuous and the leaflets are thick and very veiny.

According to Dr. Nieuwland[3], *N. Negundo* seems almost totally absent from the Middle West, but I have seen trees I take to be *N. Negundo* in Southern Kansas, Southwestern Missouri and Northern Arkansas. That the preponderance of evidence is in favor of the tree I am calling *N. Nuttallii* being that species, is, that Nuttall was here at Courtney, Missouri at the beginning of the 19th century, and he gives as the range of his *Negundo fraxinifolium*, "Northwestward on the banks of the Missouri to the Mountains." The tree I am calling *N. interius* can not be *N. Negundo* for the reason that it has densely velvety-pubescent twigs, thick rugose leaflets, secondary veins and mesophyl prominent and whitish, fruit not "pinched" at base, wings of fruits scarcely not at all decurrent on fruit body, and leaves frequently bipinnate.

Courtney, Missouri.

Notes on Priority of Plant Names.

BY J. A. NIEUWLAND.

CATHARANTHUS.

It is difficult to see why the new name *Ammocallis*[4] was used for a segregate genus from *Vinca*, when there was at least one

1 Nieuwland, l. c. p. 136.

2 Nieuwland, l. c. p. 136.

3 Nieuwland, l. c. p. 138.

4 Small, J. K., Fl. SE. U. S. p. 935, (1903) also 2nd Ed. (1913).